

# American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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Mr. Han nam's essay on British agriculture, is completed in this number, and we will barely remark, that it has but seldom fallen to our lot to lay before our readers a paper of equal ability.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

### ENGLISH AGRICULTURE—A GLANCE AT ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

By John Hannam, North Deighton, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England.—(Concluded.)

And the general results of the same agency throughout England are, that wheat, instead of being a luxury confined to the rich, is now the staff of the poor man's strength. The quaking morass and the arid moor wave with the golden grain, and the acre which formerly gave back four times the seed, now returns it from eight to ten fold. Instead, too, of winter being a season of starvation to the cattle, when existence was all that could be hoped for, it is now essentially the season for fat and plenty; for if the turnip cultivation has given the grazier the power of increasing the quantity, the skill of the breeder has equally increased the quality of his stock. This will be seen from the estimated weight of cattle and sheep at Smithfield market, at three different periods, by Davenant, McCulloch, and Youatt.

1810, Davenant	estimates cattle at 26 st. 6 lbs.	Sheep and lambs, 2 st. each.
1830, McCulloch	do do 39 st. 4 lbs.	do 3 st. 8 lbs.
1840, Youatt	do do 46 st. 12 lbs.	do 6 st. 6 lbs.

But all these may be summed up in one grand national result, that while we have waxed in name and in numbers, we have increased still faster in wealth and in the means of life.\*

Such, then, is a brief glance at the progress of English agriculture. Trivial as has been the record which we have been able to give of it, sufficient of both cause and effect has been developed, in the history of the past, to make our prophecy for the future a golden one. Such prospects, we are inclined to believe, are not merely because it is natural to look through the past to the prospective, and it is natural also for the object to assume a tinge from the medium through which it is viewed, but because it is an axiom that like causes produce like effects; so the means which have done so much for agriculture, being continued in operation, it is fair to presume will yet do more. And that the same agency will continue to operate, we may the more safely judge, because nearer we look to the present, and more we see its effects. Thus we know that since the commencement of the present century, our produce has increased faster than our popula-

\*In 1387, the manor farm at Hawstead, (Suffolk) produced on 66 acres only 552 bushels of wheat, or not quite 84 bushels per acre. The average of England is now 24 bushels per acre. According to the same authority, (Cullum's Hawstead,) 26 acres of barley returned 62 qrs. 2 bushels; 62 acres of oats returned 40 qrs. 4 bushels.

tion. Between 1800 and 1820, this is evident, but it is more so from 1820 to the present time. Thus even Mr. Macculloch says, "The price of wheat in England, at an average of the ten years ending with 1820, was no less than 83s. 6d. per quarter: its average price has since, as we have just seen, been reduced to 56s. 11½d. per quarter; and yet, notwithstanding this tremendous fall, a most extraordinary improvement has taken place in agriculture since 1820, so much so, that we now provide for an additional population, not only without any increase, but with a very considerable diminution of importation."

If we look, however, from 1830 to 1840, we still see more clearly the operation of the spirit of progression; and in the individual and united efforts of the agriculturists, in fostering every germ of improvement, at this present moment, we have a still surer evidence that it is not yet inoperative. If we know, then, that the wheel of improvement has had an impetus, and that impetus has kept increasing up to the present time, may we not conclude that it will not yet stop?

But there is another consideration which induces us to picture bright prospects for agriculture. The progress which has been lately made has not been a progress or extension of the practice merely, but an extension of the knowledge of the science of agriculture; for if we look to the 20 years preceding 1820, we shall find that 1677 enclosure bills were passed, and that 3,069,910 acres of land were brought into cultivation, while in the ten years after 1820 only 186 enclosure bills were passed, and 340,380 acres reclaimed; and yet it is a remarkable fact that the necessities of life were more plentiful in the latter period than in the former.

The advance, therefore, that has been made is an advance that cannot be forgotten. It is an achievement of mind over the mysteries of matter; and now, that the fruit of the conquest is tasted, it will incite to other and more extensive exploits.

But while the past performances and present principles of agriculture entitle us to hold out such prospects, and to anticipate, with a hope amounting to conviction, that they will be gloriously realized, we must not forget that the brightest object has a shadow. So, it is our duty to notice that even now a cloud hangs about the horizon, which, by threatening the glory of the day, throws a partial gloom over the brightness of the morning of these prospects. Thus, with a full knowledge of what has been done, and what may yet be done, if he be permitted to use the same means, the English farmer is, at the present time repressed in his exertions by a fear which is not without some foundation. The immense efforts made by a certain class to deprive him of the protection, on the faith of which he has buried his capital in the improvement of the soil, is this foundation. It is not our object to discuss the merits, or the demerits of the free trade theory; so far, however, as it interferes with the prospects of agriculture, as faithful chroniclers, we must allude to it. And that it should in some degree mar these prospects is not strange, when it is considered that the declared object of the theory is to reduce the price of the English farmer's products to a level with those of the continent, and the declared effect (vide Lord John Russell's speech) that two or three millions of acres of land must go out of cultivation; and according to Lord Spencer, that even the good land would go out of corn cultivation, and be converted into pasturage.

Knowing, then, these designs, knowing too, that in his present situation in society, with heavily taxed soils, and with dear labor, he cannot compete with the produce of the untaxed soil and cheap labor of the continent; and that the land upon which he has invested the most capital in improvements or in tillage, must suffer first, because

the interest of this capital has to be repaid by the increased crop, and because the management of such soils are the most expensive (as natural deficiencies cannot be supplied artificially without expense.) Knowing, we say, this, is it possible for him, at the present time not to feel misgivings, to hesitate, and often to finally relinquish those improvements which, were he sure of reaping a fair return for his capital, he would undertake?

Whether or not it be proper national policy to experiment with such a great important interest, and to produce so much certain evil for an uncertain good; whether or not it be justice to unroof one house to repair another; and whether or not Mr. Van Buren's opinion, that "nothing can compensate a nation for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat," be a fallacious one, I leave. Thus much, however, we are compelled to say, that the very agitation of the question, and the possibility of a measure being passed by the Legislature which would reduce the farmer's produce to a rate lower than he can afford, has a tendency to mar, in some degree, the present prospects of English agriculture, and to check that spirit of improvement that has already secured to England, along with its fast increasing population, a still faster increasing production of the necessities of life; and this attained, it is said, that population is the measure of a nation's prosperity; without it the index of its ruin.

This, then, is the cloud which, by threatening the future condition of agriculture, throws a partial gloom over its present prospects. We say a partial gloom, because we have every assurance that it will soon pass away. The reasons adduced at the commencement of that portion of our subject, incline us to believe that bright prospects have yet to be realized; and a knowledge of the position which the friends of agriculture hold in the country, the exertions which they have made to promote its improvement, and their knowledge of its importance as a national interest, convinces us that this cloud will not be permitted to destroy them. Had this "heavy blow and great discouragement been contemplated before English agriculture had assumed its present standing, as a science, in might, perhaps, have been carried into effect. It never can now. Ignorance and apathy are no longer the characteristics of the guardians of the soil. The lamps of science shed their light over the once dreary waste, and in it the statesman sows the seeds of national independence and prosperity, and the philosopher finds food for the mind; and it will not be made the subject of an experiment. Never will such a great interest be risked for the sake of trying a novel theory.

This then assumed, what a field opens to our view. By developing the same spirit of progress which actuates modern science, agriculture has become identified in principle, and consequently equally identified in progress with it. Moved, then, by the spirit, and directed by the pioneers of science, who can point out an end to its progress, or say, "thus far" to its prospects. Before the philosophic mind, whatever may be its favorite sphere of action, there is ample food. In animal and vegetable physiology, in the formation, classification, constitution, and fertilization of soils, and in the elucidation of, and the supplying the wants of vegetation, much has already been accomplished; but our best guarantee that much will yet be done is the fact that much wants doing.

For instance, we know the structure and peculiarities of vegetables, the chemical constitution and mechanical process of vegetation; but we are ignorant of the elements of vitality. We know that certain soils are more fertile than others; we can trace the constituent elements of each, and discover external or mechanical causes influencing the fertility, but of the essential principle of nutrition—the elixir vite—or of the combination best adapted to the



wants of the vegetable life, we can scarcely be said to know the least. We may apply this ignorance to a single soil, how much, then, has to be accomplished before it be removed in toto.

We know something of the uses of animal and vegetable manures; but how can we know their proper economy till the mystery of vegetation is more clearly developed, and the constituents and conditions best adapted to special cases ascertained. Much, in fact, has yet to be developed before the essential elements of the soil, the operation of each constituent, the operation of various manures, and the effects, mechanical and chemical produced by certain crops, are clear to us; yet these must be known before agriculture reaches its fair and legitimate standing as a science, and before we can produce the conditions most essential to fertility.

To the practicalist are duties no less urgent. It is for him to banish from his vocabulary the word best; to think nothing good because it is old, and nothing worthless because it is new, but to lend an observing eye to its proof, and to endeavor to promulgate the truth that practical observation or scientific knowledge may have taught him. For much that is known has yet to be applied to practice. Thus geology has given us a key to the formation, nature and properties of soils, and their bases; and affords us, as is evidenced by Sir J. V. Johnson, (*Jour. of the R. Agr. Soc. of England*, vol. 1, p. 273,) such practical results, as, "1. The knowledge of applying lime; 2. Laying down fields to advantage to grass, and when and how to plant wheat; 3. What trees to plant in each stratum."

Chemical analysis, too, supplies us with the relative proportions of the constituents of the soil, and shows us what element or earth it is deficient in. Geology again teaches us where that element is found; yet how seldom do we find this method of improving the soil resorted to, although Davy long since made known that "the best natural soils are those of which the materials have been derived from different strata, which have been minutely divided by air and water, and are intimately blended together; and in improving soils artificially, the farmer cannot do better than imitate the process of nature. The materials necessary for the purpose are seldom far distant; coarse sand is often found immediately on chalk, and beds of sand and gravel are commonly below clay. The labor of improving the texture is repaid by a great permanent advantage; and capital laid out in this way secures for ever the productiveness, and consequently the value of the land." (*Lecture*, p. 204.) Although, too, we are aware, from the writings of agricultural chemists, of the high value of liquid manure—that, in fact, 1 lb. of urine will produce one lb. of wheat, how seldom do we see it preserved at all. A writer in the *Prize Essays of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland*, (*Quarterly Journal of Agr.* for this month, Dec. 1841,) calculates that as much is lost as would, if applied, have an effect equal to the whole of the lime, rape dust and bones which are commonly used.

By the amateur agriculturist, and in this class we include statesmen and every one who is a farmer by choice, much is required. By him, an example should be set, in the adoption of all improvements, and the support of the means which are publicly proposed for the encouragement of agriculture, and every facility afforded to the tenant to follow in his wake. Adopting this principle, there is one change in his power to make, which will tend to stimulate the improvement more than any other. This is, a change from the present tenant-at-will system of letting farms, to the sort-lease plan, with a corn rent, "depending on the marketable price of the produce." The advantages resulting from this would be,

1st. A tenant with capital equal to his farm; for he would never think of taking it, as is often the case now, till he met with a better, and after robbing it, or it robbing him, for a few years, leave it for another to experiment upon; but, as his engagement would be one of some duration, he would consider well before he bargained, and after, he would endeavor to make the best of it.

2d. As the only way to make the best of it would be by good management, he would lay his capital out freely, being sure of his tenure, and consequently of reaping the benefit of his improvements. And this is not the case under the year to year plan. A landlord may be ever so liberal, and the tenant may have great confidence in him; still he is human and may err, he is a man and will die; then who can speak as to the consequences? The prudent man, therefore, is content to make such reforms in

his farm as will be of immediate benefit, and to use his capital in a manner that it is always at his command. This is the general rule—of course there are exceptions.

3d. He would be partially preserved from the pressure of the times, as his rent would settle with the price of the grain.

4th. If from the above security to tenure springs a liberal use of capital, and from the security against bad times a more equable condition to the farmer, the general result must be an equal improvement in the condition of agriculture itself.

All these heads might be illustrated by many practical cases. The agriculture of Scotland, where the system is largely employed, has made a most wonderful progress in the face of every disadvantage of soil, climate and locality. And we can have no better proof of the value of this system, than that afforded by the evidence of the Scottish farmers, given before a committee of the House of Commons in 1837. From this evidence we are told that the great improvement made in the agriculture of the Lothians, during late years, is owing to the adoption of the system of leasing, upon a rent regulated by the price of corn; that the improvements made by them, *individually*, on their farms, would not have been made, had they not had such leases; that in the low seasons of 1834–35, &c. they were preserved from much injury by the reduction of their rents, which fell *immediately* with the price of corn. The evidence of one of our first agriculturists, Mr. John Ellman, corroborates these facts. And wherever the system has been fairly tried in England, its results are equally favorable to the improvement of the soil.

Several English landlords have already adopted a measure so fraught with benefit to the whole community, and which tends to increase the production, and consequently to decrease the price of food. The Earl of Leicester's estates are already a striking example of such results from such an agency.

These then are a few, out of the many steps which have to be taken in the march of improvement. And though some of them may be encompassed by difficulties, which it appears impossible to overcome; they are, as we have said, so far from being dark spots in the prospects of agriculture, our best guarantee of their being realized. They are, in fact, the golden apples which will tempt the inquiring mind, further and further forward in the race of research; they are incentives to that observation and spirit of investigation to which agriculture owes so much, and they must be useful. Without incentive man is powerless, with it he may perform wonders; but he must do much. For, if the mind once seeks, it must find something; and it may be something of more value than that which was originally sought for. Thus, to the vain search after the philosopher's stone, we owe the discovery of many chemical truths; and, to the equally futile attempts at perpetual motion, we are indebted for much that is ingenious and useful in mechanism.

"An apple's fall, thus led the searching eye,  
To the deep mine of rich discovery."

But there is another inlet, through which I see a prospect of some agricultural knowledge, shining upon England. The Chinese war, will, I hope, open this door. How, will not require much explanation. The present war is not an opium war. As the Hon. John Quincy Adams proves, (in his admirable lecture on that part of the law of nations, which applies to the existing war between Great Britain and China.—*Boston Notion*, Dec. 4th.) "The cause of the war is the Ko-ton! the arrogant and insupportable pretensions of China, that she will hold commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind, not upon terms of equal reciprocity, but upon the insulting and degrading forms of relation between lord and vassal."

England will bear this no longer; the final instructions to the plenipotentiary, demands that future intercourse shall be carried on upon terms of equality, and according to the forms which regulate the commerce of other nations; imposts and restrictions upon certain articles, being, of course at the option of each party. That England will compel the abandonment of what Mr. Adams, terms "an enormous outrage upon the rights of human nature, and the first principles of the rights of nations," is not a question of ability, (I think;) but of will. And that she has the will, her present preparations show. Moreover, she must now have a trade upon fair terms, or no trade; as she has gone so far that the Chinese, if not forced, will not trade at all. That they will be compelled to bow to the laws of civilized nations, there is no doubt. England will have the

credit, and all the world the benefit, of having taught a lesson of humility to, and of having laid the foundation of the future civilization of a people whose vanity and ignorance has hitherto induced them to consider China, the very heart of the universe.

This accomplished, and agriculture must benefit from it; for though they are so exclusive and ignorant, universally speaking, every author allows that their practical agriculture is the most perfect in the world. Let, then, an intercourse upon equal terms, be fairly established with such a people, and there will soon be a barter of knowledge, as well as of goods. By having made every art, an experimental one, a thousand years ago, without the aid of scientific principles, China has made many brilliant discoveries. It is, therefore, fair to presume, that if we carry principles, she will give us in return, some facts, and amongst the rest some agricultural ones.

Such, then, is a brief glance at the progress of English agriculture, and at the prospects based upon it. That such a foundation warrants such a superstructure, we have fully shown. And our view of it, depends upon no limited examination or partial deductions. The movement that has been made, has been a movement of mind, and with the principles of philosophy as their lamp, its professors and practicalists have become students in the storehouse of nature. Henceforward, the prospects of agriculture are the prospects of science; and its future progress, will be the progress of universal knowledge?

Although writing *currente calamo*, there is a question which I feel inclined to ask, and answer, before I close this paper. It is, what is the American farmer to learn from a consideration of the progress and prospects of English agriculture?

It was the saying of an ancient author, that there never was a book from which something good, might not be derived; so, in the following manner, this imperfect sketch may not be useless. As the history of one man is the prophecy of another, as his life is the record of certain principles of conduct tested by experience, and as that record shows what should be adopted, and what rejected, if we would pursue or not pursue, the path of our predecessor; so glance at the progress, and prospective condition of English agriculture affords a lesson of instruction to the American agriculturist. In that sketch, he sees cause and effect developed; if, therefore, there be aught therein, which is desirable, the cultivation of the same means will produce the same result; for science is universal; she regards not the ties of kindred or nationality, nor confines her gifts to the "old" or "new world," provided her demands which are equally universal and unalterable, be satisfied. If, then, the achievements of English agriculture be worth aiming at, the path which has been pursued, is worthy of being pursued again; or, in plainer words, the present improved condition of the science in England, will incite the American farmer to employ the same means to attain the same end; and this is the more likely, because American agriculture has advantages which are peculiar to itself. Thus, in the first place, it is not an old practice, and there is consequently, no fixed spirit of imitation or custom to remove, before advancement can be made.

2d. As this is the case, and as many of her farmers are strangers to the country, and to prevailing customs, they are compelled to make it a practice of observation; to the adoption of which, at an early era, China owes her present agricultural excellence; and to her obedience, though late, to the same principle, England, as we have shown, is indebted for "the progress and prospects" of her agriculture.

3d. Having, in many cases, broken from family and fatherland associations, these farmers must possess some energy of mind, a qualification which will, at least, teach them "to know themselves," the first step to knowledge; and induce them to adopt every means of improvement which is in their power.

4th. The American farmer is generally the freeholder or owner of the farm he cultivates. The improvements he makes, are, therefore, his own, without doubt, and his best policy is to increase the value of his property.

That these influences are in operation at the present moment, this volume of "Transactions," is sufficient evidence. It is impossible, therefore, that a glance at English experience can be uninteresting or useless. J. H. North Deighton, Wetherby, Yorkshire, Dec. 31, 1841.

A freshet has just occurred on the James River, Va. which has done much damage.



## THRIPS OR PLANT LICE ON PEACH TREES.

They live on the leaves, buds, and in the crevices of the bark, and are so small that they readily escape notice. The peach tree suffers very much from the attacks of Plant-lice, which live under the leaves, causing them by their punctures to become thickened, to curl or form hollows beneath, and corresponding crispy and reddish swelling above, and finally to perish and drop off prematurely. Whether our insect is the same as the European Aphis of the Peach Tree (*Aphis Persicoe* of Sulzer) I cannot determine, for the want of a proper description. The depredations of these lice is one of the causes, if not the only cause of the peculiar malady affecting the peach tree in the early part of summer, and called the blight. Plants are differently affected by these insects, and wither and cease to grow, their leaves and stems put on a sickly appearance and soon die from exhaustion. Others, though not killed, are greatly impeded in their growth and their tender parts, which are attacked, become stunted, curled, and warped. These are in substance the remarks of Dr. Harris, in his Report on this Insect of Massachusetts. May not this be the little rascal which has been preying upon the peach trees, and caused their apparent blight this season?—*Boston Cultivator*.

## ARMY WORM AND CUT WORM.

(Extract of a letter dated Maumee City, June 21.)

The army worm is making dreadful ravages in this country and in some other parts of the state, taking whole pieces of wheat and mowing grass nearly clean as they go—or at least so much as to ruin the crop. The cut worm has also done very much damage this spring, cutting off almost entire fields of corn. I saved mine by one of the three following operations, or by them all combined. First, by ploughing my bottom lands very early in the spring, say first of March; secondly, ploughing lightly and dragging thoroughly just before planting; and thirdly, I soaked my seed in saltpetre water 24 hours before planting. What think you?

I was less fortunate in my garden: the cut worm took almost every thing, and finally I set out a large patch of cabbages and they took them clean. After a good rain I set out more, using as many of the common preventives as I could hear of, but all to no purpose; and the second day they had ruined about 200 plants. About 5 o'clock of that day I received your excellent paper at the office, and by the time I reached home I found a remedy recommended: I immediately about it, and put about a table spoonful (of salt) around the stalk of every remaining plant, and in the morning, to my astonishment, not another plant had been touched, neither has one been injured since. So much for being a subscriber to the New Genesee Farmer. When will all my brother farmers learn wisdom at so cheap a rate. J. W. SMITH.

We give the above from a valued correspondent, not presuming to endorse it with much confidence, after the trial of a single night. A table spoonful of salt, applied directly to a plant in this way, is quite as likely to kill the plant as the worm. About as much as is recommended to be applied to a pigeon's tail in attempting to catch them, would certainly be much safer. Salt intermixed with the manure or laid near, but not in contact with the plants, may have the desired effect, but on this subject let us have experiments.—*Ed. New Gen. Farmer*.

\*They only eat herds grass—they do not touch clover.

**CARE OF APPLE TREES.**—MR. EDITOR—Travelling through the United States, in 1840, '41 and '42, I observed the apple trees were becoming very scrubbed, and many of the apples inferior in size and flavor. The inhabitants ascribed these effects to the apple tree worm. I believe they are all mistaken. Why do they not destroy the worms; it is very easy to be done. Lime water, or strong soap suds, thrown on them will give them a quietus. I am, however, certain the defect is owing to no other cause than lopping the trees in the month of March and April. Let them alone until after they are out of blossom, and then from that time, until the leaves fall, trim and lop them. If you are doubtful of the good effect of this treatment, just try one or two of the worst trees in your orchards, and you will see a great change in them in less than two years. Instead of putting out suckers, as it is generally called, the trees will grow smooth and thrifty, and the fruit become smooth and fine, with a great increase in size and flavor. I have tried the experiment, and found it to succeed beyond my expectations. The best manure I ever found for an orchard is

to draw fresh earth from a distance and throw a few shovel fulls carelessly near the root of the trees, but not to touch the trunk.

If you think this hint worth a place in your useful paper, perhaps some one besides myself may try the experiment. Apples are deemed by many a worthless crop since the temperance societies have been established. As cider is going out of fashion, try how your horses, cows, and swine will relish a feed of those sorts you used to grind up for cider. Apple trees in general, produce the greatest profit for the labor, of any crop produced on a farm, and if well attended, will pay 50 per cent clear gain, on all outlays.—*Id.*

B. K. DODGE.

**PREMIUMS FOR WOOL SHEARING.**—In England, Sheep Shearings are made the subject of special competition and premium. This is a capital plan. Premiums are awarded to those, who perform the work of shearing in the best manner, and in the shortest time; and also do up the fleece in the neatest and best style. Five sheep in general constitute a trial for one adult person. Three sheep to boys between 14 and 16 years old. Two sheep to boys under 14 years old. The highest premium noticed is £3 stg.—the lowest £1 stg.—but a gratuity is bestowed upon the unsuccessful competitors. This would be an excellent subject of competition with a farmer's club in the same town, or one made up of several towns in the vicinity of each other; and now grog money has ceased to be demanded, it would not be difficult to make up a purse. After the play, the farmers dine together. This is always, in such cases, a comfortable and desirable accompaniment, where the expense is within the reach of the humblest individual.—*Id.*

**SNAKES.**—Those who are in the habit of destroying snakes, had better let them alone for a few years, as they are early risers, and generally at work in our field by the break of day, picking up those little depredators, the corn worm, which any person may see by going into the corn fields as early, and may satisfy themselves.—*Id.*

B. K. D.

**Garget in Cows.**—The editor of the Boston Cultivator states, that the garget in cows has been cured in that neighborhood by giving them a few doses of saltpetre. A table spoonful, pounded fine, being given at a time, mixed with meal, once a day.

As this disease is superinduced by a febrile condition of the animal, and saltpetre is a most powerful refrigerant, we have no doubt this remedy will prove serviceable. In the Massa. Ploughman, we find the following cure:

**GARGET IN COWS' BAGS.**—In a former paper we called the attention of our friends to the disease which is very frequently prevalent at this season of the year. For this disease there is a sure remedy, and no farmer should suffer a cow to go for a single day after an attack without taking measures to cure her.

The symptoms are, swelling in one side of the bag, bloody, or clotted milk, and, in bad cases, a loss of appetite for food.

Mr. Timothy Tucker of Milton, an observing farmer, informs us that in 1839 five of his cows out of ten were afflicted with gargety bags. He says his cows will voluntarily eat the garget root when first dug up; or, as some call it, Jalap root, when they can get it. He has long been in the habit of digging the root for his cows; he has tried to transplant the root into his pastures but has not succeeded.

Mr. T. thinks the disease originates in the stomach. On one occasion several of his cows came home from pasture hollow, and refusing to eat. His cows generally get over it in a week after eating plentifully of the root, but one cow was so severely attacked that she was not entirely well for six months.

Mr. Tucker has inserted pieces of the root in the dewlap, and he thinks this has a good effect, but yet he says this is not necessary when the root is given them freely to eat; he is in the practice of furnishing his cows with it two or three times each summer.

The garget, or Jalap root, grows in great abundance in many places, and it is worth every farmer's while to have a patch of it in his garden. In Maine the root is not so common as in our State; yet it grows there in gardens, and the best farmers of Maine know well its virtues in cases of diseased udders. When, from any cause, the

bag has been neglected for several days after an attack, it is advisable to insert a bit of the root into the dewlap in addition to giving the animal some of it to eat.

Mr. Tucker has formed an opinion that a free use of this root as food for cattle will serve as a preventive to the horn ail.

**REMEDY AGAINST KICKING COWS.**—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet gives the following prescription to manage sore teated, or vicious cows:

"Merely place the patient in a stall with a beam over head, and, fixing a running noose over her horns, throw the end of the rope over the beam and pull away, so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to lift her legs from the ground. In this position, she will not only be disabled from kicking but will give down her milk without the least hesitation. These cows are also liable to the hoof ail, as well as sore teats, both of which are easily cured by the application of white paint laid on with a small brush; the body of the paint acting mechanically in preventing the action of the air on the sores, and the lead operating chemically, or medicinally, in drying and healing them. Care must, however, be taken not to apply the lead to the teats while they are sucking calves, and afterwards caution must be used at the time of milking; but no danger need be apprehended in the hands of careful persons. In inveterate hoof-ail, it might first be necessary either to cauterize the sore or dress with blue-stone, after which, and in all slight affections, white lead dressing. In other words, painting the sores will be found sufficient to effect a cure."

## MONTGOMERY (MD.) COUNTY EXHIBITION.

The second annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Medley's district, Montgomery county, will be held in Poolesville early in the approaching fall, (the precise day is not yet determined, but due notice will hereafter be given of it) at which time the society will offer the following Premiums and Certificates of excellence.

For the best Three Horse Plough \$5.00  
For the best 2 horse do. 5.00

## Produce.

For the best half acre of Potatoes, 5.00  
" acre of Indian Corn 5.00

For the best lot of Garden Vegetables, 1 pr. Silver Salt Spoons.

For the best pot of Butter, (not less than ten lbs.) to be made previous to the 1st day of July, a Silver Butter Knife. Domestic Manufacture.

For the best piece of Filled Cloth, (not less than 10 yards) a Silver Ladle.

For the 2nd best do. Silver Cream Ladle.

For the best piece of Filled Linsey, (not less than ten yds.) a Silver Butter Knife.

For the 2nd best do. pr. Silver Sauce Spoons.

For the best piece of Cassinett, (not less than 10 yds.) Silver Cream Ladle.

For the best piece of Flannel, (all wool) Silver Butter Knife.

For the best piece of Flannel, (wool & cotton) Silver Butter Knife.

For the 2nd best do do pr. Silver Salt Spoons.

For the best piece of Striped Linsey (10 yds.) Silver Cream Ladle.

For the best piece of Carpeting (not less than 20 yds.) Silver Cream Ladle.

For the best Counterpane, pr. Silver Sugar Tongs.

For the 2nd. best, do pr. Salt Spoons.

For the best Quilt, Silver Thimble, Sheath and Scissors.

For the best piece of Linen, (not less 10 yds.) pr. Silver Sugar Tongs.

For the best piece of Table Linen (not less than 10 yds.) pr. Silver Sugar Tongs.

For the best pair Woollen, Thread and Cotton Stockings, either for men or women, each, Silver Knitting Sheath.

On Stock.—Certificates of excellence will be given agreeably to the following order:

On Horses.—For the best Stallion. For the best Brood Mare and Foal. For the best Colt not exceeding 2 years.

Cattle.—For the best Bull. For the best Milch Cow.

For the best Heifer. For the best Yoke of Oxen.

Sheep.—For the best Ram. For the best two Ewes.

Swine.—For the best Boar. For the best Sow.

Tobacco.—For the best samples New Ground Tobacco.

For the best samples of Old Ground.

WM. MATHEWS, Secretary.



*The Title Page and Index* to the last vol. of the Farmer, which has been delayed longer than they should have been, will shortly be forwarded to subscribers. Those who can handily deliver their copies to us, can have any reasonable number of missing sheets furnished and their volumes neatly bound at 62½ cts. each.

**Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin.**—We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Worcester co. E. S. Md. held at Berlin in that county, on the 2d inst. to form the above society, together with the address of C. W. JACOBS, Esq. delivered on the occasion, the which we will publish in our next. We have read the address of Mr. J. with no less care than pleasure. It is intelligent, and breathes the true spirit of an enlightened and patriotic Maryland Farmer. We congratulate the agriculturists of Worcester county on the fine spirit with which they have begun this good work, and promise them in the onset, every aid within our power to afford, to enable them to perfect and carry on the noble enterprise in which with such becoming zeal they have engaged.

**Barnaby & Mooers' Plough.**—We refer our readers to the advertisement in this week's paper, of the manufacturers of this plough, the details of the performances of which in sundry trials in this vicinity, we have recently chronicled in the "Farmer." Farmers will no doubt give it an examination, in making their purchases for the coming season.

**German or Fly-proof Wheat.**—We have received a communication from Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, Md. giving us a statement of the result of his experiment with this wheat, which fully bears out, we believe, all that has been claimed for it. The communication will appear in our next.

Is our friend of the Centreville Times ready to report on the same subject? We should be pleased to hear from him, as well as others who obtained seed from us, the result of his and their trials.

**The Harvest.**—As the harvest is now over, we contemplated giving in this week's paper, notices thereof from all quarters of our country—but upon examination and reflection we have concluded it to be unnecessary, as with the exceptions heretofore noticed, of the deplorable injury sustained in some parts of Maryland and Virginia, there is a sameness in the accounts, which can be summed up in few words:—that seldom if ever have we been blessed with such bountiful crops, and that the grain is of the finest quality. The Eastern Shore of Maryland appears to have suffered most from the rust, tho' other parts of the State have suffered more or less from the same cause. In Virginia, the result is thus summed up by the Rich. Whig:

We have made numerous inquiries as to the probable yield of the wheat crop, and satisfied ourselves, that on this side of the mountain, the crop will fall short fully one-third, in consequence of the rust. In some sections, particularly along the James river bottoms, above Warminster, the damage is much greater, whilst in the most favorable regions—Louisa and Buckingham, for example—the loss is estimated at full a third. In the tide water country, the injury is probably more serious, in consequence of the continued rains. In Richmond, we have had rain daily, except on three days, since the 8th of June. It has been the same below; and the rain has fallen in such quantities as to damage the wheat in shocks, and endanger the growing corn crop.

It will be seen by our prices current, (which our readers may always rely upon) that wheat continues to command a good price, and the supplies have been moderate, the continued wet weather having prevented the farmers from getting out their grain and forwarding it to market as speedily as desirable; but the weather appears now to have become settled, and we have reason to anticipate full supplies very shortly.

—We trust it will not be received in an unkind spirit, when we remind the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of Baltimore County, that the time has arrived for action. On that body, and the degree of spirit and zeal with which they may discharge the duties devolved upon them, much will depend of the future usefulness of the association. We feel that we need hardly tell its members, that first exhibitions of such societies are looked to as the standards of future efficiency, and, therefore, that it is important the one to be held in October next, should be gotten up with becoming care and pride, and that, as but a few months remain for preparation, that not a day remains to be thrown away in apathy or inaction. Baltimore County possesses all the necessary elements to render her Society what it ought to be, but what will the possession of these elements avail, if her citizens be not stimulated to bring them forth into the arena of noble competition?

**CLAIRMONT NURSERY—SILK CULTURE.**—We promised in our last to revert again to Mr. Sinclair's success in the feeding of silk worms, and we now redeem that pledge.

Mr. Sinclair's cocoonery is a frame building, 3 stories high; built, as all such establishments should be, cheaply, and with a single eye to convenience. In the cocoonery there have been three men and one boy employed from the commencement of the season, one of the former has an interest with Mr. S. and the other two are there for instruction. With this small force, the establishment will make the present season cocoons worth \$1500, and will prove, for the time occupied, the most profitable part of the business of the farm. In the gathering of the food for the worms, much time is economised, the branches being cut with a scythe and brought in on a hand-cart, and stript as fed to the worms. The feeding shelves are made of straw, which are attached to frames, by being crossed with twine; the straws being sufficiently open to admit of the passage of ordure and offal to the shelves below. Mr. S. causes lime to be daily sprinkled on the worms as they are engaged at feeding, by which means the apartments are kept perfectly sweet and the worms healthy—at all events such have been the result of his present year's feeding, notwithstanding the numerous rains which have fallen since the beginning of the season.

To show the vast advantage of feeding in this way from the *morus multicaulis*, we will simply state, that those first mowed are now ready for being cut again, the new branches being from 4 to 5 feet long.

**Standard Trees.**—We alluded very briefly in our last, to Mr. Sinclair's standard fruit trees, and we are now able to state that his standard apple trees consist of 360, his peach of 120; pears 100, one-third of which are New Flemish; cherries 40; apricots 10; making in all 620, exclusive of quinces, nectarines and shrub fruits.

We forgot to mention before, but will do it now, that while at Clairmont, Mr. Sinclair pointed out to us a lot of peach trees, which he had planted out on the high ground west of his dwelling, and which last fall manifested every appearance of being fatally diseased, but which he has completely restored, by applying a mixture of salt and saltpetre, as recommended by Mr. L. Physick, of Cecil co.

This is an important fact, and we, therefore, call upon our agricultural brethren to bear it in mind, as the recipe of Mr. P. may be the means of saving thousands of trees from the jaws of death. If this mixture be curative of disease in peach trees, why should it not prove so in others?

**Apple Tree Borer.**—Mr. Benj. Wheeler, of Framingham, Mass. recommends washing the body of the apple trees with strong lye, and says that he has found it a preventive against the ravages of the borer. As proof of the efficacy of his remedy he states that he planted an orchard of 100 trees 25 years ago, and always washed them

with strong lye once in a year or two, and kept the bark smooth, and that he has never been troubled with the borer or canker worm.

Mr. Wheeler recommended his remedy to his friend Winship, of Brighton, whose trees were attacked with the borer, and who assured Mr. W. that it had stopped their ravages, and that he had not been troubled with them since. Mr. W. prepares his lye thus—to one pound of good potash he adds a gallon of water—or it may be made of good strong hickory ashes, in either case to be made sufficiently strong to bear an egg.

Mr. W. has been in the habit of washing his trees every one or two years, but we think twice a year would be preferable, and we should choose spring and mid-summer as the best periods.

**To prevent Trees from dropping their fruit.**—In answer to a query by a subscriber, Mr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer says that he has known peach and plum trees that were overloaded with fruit in the first part of the season, lose nearly the whole of them, and that he has seen this remedied in subsequent years, in a good degree, by picking off, say half of the fruit early—thus leaving as many, and no more, than the powers of the tree could bring to maturity.

**Turnips.**—We would impress upon our readers the propriety of putting in their turnips early. If possible, they should be sown by the 25th of this month. When sown early, should they be destroyed by the fly, time will still be left to repair the injury.

**SALTING AND PRESERVING BUTTER.**—We annex a recipe upon this subject, and will take this occasion to say, that we have no doubt it is a good one, though we should prefer one we have used and know to be good. The paragraph below states that butter, packed away as therein directed, will keep ten years. Upon this part of the subject we cannot speak from any knowledge of our own; but with regard to the time it will keep, put away agreeably to the recipe we shall give, we are enabled to speak advisedly, as our butter was potted in the month of June, and was as fresh and sweet when opened for use, in the month of December following, as when first made, having preserved all its richness of flavor.

We took 6 ounces of fine Liverpool blown Salt  
4 ounces of saltpetre—and  
6 ounces of loaf sugar

and after pulverizing the whole so as to make a fine powder, we incorporated it with the butter, after the buttermilk had been thoroughly worked out, at the rate of 1oz. to the pound, then packed it away in stone jars, the tops of which we covered, first with clean cloths, and then with bladders, so as to completely exclude the air. Thus treafed when fresh and well made, we have no hesitation in saying, that butter would keep any desirable length of time, though we should be unwilling to risk the opinion that it would keep, as maintained in the receipt below, ten years:

**To salt butter.**—Beat well up together in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt, with 4 ounces of powdered loaf-sugar; to every pound of newly made butter (the milk being well drawn off by beating) put an ounce of the mixed powder, incorporate it well, put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use, and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly salted.

**HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.**—The Genesee Farmer contains an engraving of the above machine, and, as far as one can judge from representations of the kind, it appears to us to be well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended—the sowing of grass seeds, grain and plaster, which the advertiser represents it will sow at any desired rate, from 4 quarts to 4 bushels per acre, and that a man, or smart boy with a horse, will sow 25 acres per day.



The machine consists of a light one horse vehicle, with a seat for the driver; attached to which, and in front, is a box, in which the seed to be sown is placed, the which, is, we presume, distributed by means of an agitator or cylinder, fixed in it, which is turned by the motion of the propelling wheels of the vehicle, acting upon cogs attached to the axle. The seed being thus kept in motion by the revolutions of the wheels, is forced out of holes perforated in the bottom of the box, and is thus sown in any desired quantities.

The entire machine is light, and of easy draught, so much so, indeed, that the driver looks more like a man of pleasure taking an airing, than one engaged in the labors of the farm.

As well as we can judge of its construction, from the evidences of our senses, we are disposed to think well of the machine, and have no doubt of its being one of utility, and that it must ultimately get into general use, as there is no department of a farmer's occupation, where despatch and regularity is more needed than in that of sowing grain and grass-seeds, nor is there one upon which the success of a crop more depends than it does upon the latter. The art of distributing seeds evenly, and in any desired quantity, is of difficult attainment by hand; so much depends upon the grip of the fingers and thumb of the sower, the uniformity of his stride, the swing of his arm, and the condition of the ground, that the least variation in either produces irregularity in the result of his labors—an inequality too, beyond the reach of remedy for the time being. Again, a farmer might, by possibility, have a dozen hands and not one be able to sow seeds with any thing like accuracy, as to quantity, a thing above all others the most desirable, whether regard be had to the character and fertility of the soil, or to the economy of seed.

The inventor, Julius Hatch, of Rochester, N. Y. refers to numerous farmers who have used his machine—his price is \$40.

—We had prepared the above before we observed the subjoined account of the performance of the machine, but as there is nothing like the knowledge gained from the practical use of all things connected with the saving of labor in the pursuits of husbandry, we give it in order that our readers may be the better able to estimate its value.

Mr. Batcham—I have just finished using for this spring, the splendid Sowing Machine which you forwarded me last fall, and I must confess that it has exceeded all my expectations, and those of my neighbors who witnessed its operation. I went to the first field with my grass seed with a doubting heart, and when I looked at the machine and then at the diminutive size of the seed it was to sow, my faith was in no wise strengthened. But I out with my letter of instructions, made my calculations how much seed it would take to sow one bout, measured it out exactly, turned it into the hopper, mounted the chair and drove off, leaving my friends who came to witness the operation grinning like so many *Cheshire cats*. First bout my seed was out when within about two rods of the end. Regulated the screw, poured in the quantum suff. of seed, and at the end had about half pint left. Third bout,—started the regulating screw a very little, and it came out as even as you ever had your *pie and cheese*. I then turned into the hopper, from time to time, as became necessary, without measuring, having previously measured out the quantity of seed for the lot, and when I got through I had about one quart left. The sowing of the lot (6 acres) occupied about two hours.

The wind blew considerably, but I could not discover that it affected the seed, the hopper running so near the ground that the dropping seed was not disturbed sufficiently to do the least injury. A boy that can drive a horse and otherwise possessed of ordinary judgment, can use it, and when properly regulated it cannot sow wrong. I have tried it with oats with equal success; and wheat, flax seed, plaster, &c., can also be sown with it. It certainly is a very valuable machine, and ought to be in the possession of every farmer who has much work of the kind every year.

J. W. SMITH.

Knagg's Farm, Maumee City, O., 1842.

MR. CARR'S DURHAMS—We had the pleasure a few days since, of examining the small, though select, herd of Durhams belonging to Dabney S. Carr, Esq. of Baltimore county. They consist of *Prairie Rose*, a 3 year old, and her heifer calf by Duke of Wellington, a thorough bred Durham bull imported by Mr. Vail of the state of New-York. *Prairie Rose* is principally white, with a few red spots, and with the exception of her rump, which is a little too much drooped, is a most beautiful animal, fine in all her other points. Her calf is one of the most perfect animals for its age that we have seen for a long time—red and white, and marked with as much regularity as though the coloring had been done with the pencil of an artist. She is perfectly straight from her fore shoulders to the point of junction of the tail with the body; her sire having corrected in her, the defect of which we have spoken in her dam. Her hips are square, neck and head fine and of excellent proportions, the face slightly dished, which we think adds to the effect of her appearance.

*Guiscard*, a 3-year old Durham cow, and bull calf by Bement's celebrated bull Astoria. The cow is of good size, but not as handsome as *Prairie Rose*, though showing every mark of what she is—a thorough bred.

The calf is red and white, shows the distinctive marks of his noble race, and though small of his age, is perfect in form.

A year old full bred Durham bull calf, by Bement's Astoria. This is a splendid young animal, well grown of his age, and judging from the resemblance between him and the likeness of his sire, we may say of him, as many a fond mother says of her first born, he is the very picture of his father. So like him in all his lineaments, in the rounding and angle of the shoulders, straightness of the back, length, taper and delicacy of neck and head, squareness of the hind-quarters, and in the altitude of standing—We say that the son is so like the sire in all these, that if the latter had the capacity, and were so disposed, he could not disown him.

An *Ayrshire* cow of good form and substance, and her bull calf ten months old, by Astoria. The latter shows a good deal of the Durham, though too short in the body and coarse in the neck.

Mr. Carr has also a 2-year old half Durham bull of good appearance and size, who would make an excellent and valuable animal, to improve the native stock, to any one who is unwilling to go to the expense of a full blood. So also would the grade *Ayrshire* of which we have just spoken, as in him, equally commingled, are to be found the blood of two of the highly esteemed breeds of the day.

We saw also at Mr. Carr's a fine litter of Berkshire pigs, together with their parents; and seven acres of corn, which, for cleanly culture, can compare with any lot of equal size in the state. The object of Mr. C. from the beginning appears to have been the total expulsion of weeds and grass, and had he gone to work under the sanctity of an asseveration, he could not have been more successful. His seed was of the Baden variety, and if he should not make a good crop the fault will be in his soil, not in his management.

We saw something else there worth looking at—aye, worth a day's journey in August to view but for five minutes; but as our paper admonishes us that we have nearly come to its end, we must content ourselves, and imitating an illustrious example, say no more about it—and will conclude by referring to the advertisement of Mr. Carr, in which it will be seen he is disposed to sell a portion of the above noticed fine stock.

MR. R. A. TAYLOR'S STOCK—We recently passed over from our own to the adjoining farm of R. A. Taylor, Esq. for the purpose of examining his fine herd of cattle, and were highly pleased with the good order & beautiful forms of his cattle. Mr. T. like most of our merchants when they commence farming operations, determined to have the choicest stock and implements on his estate; and accordingly attended the sales of the Whitaker stock, and commenced breeding from animals obtained therefrom—Among those we noticed are the following:

*Fanny*, a beautiful blooded roan Heifer, calved 10th of Dec. 1839; her dam, imported cow Enchantress (cost Mr. T. \$500) from the stock of Mr. Whitaker, England—her sire, Juniatta, a beautiful full blooded bull sold by Mr. T.

to Mr. Gaither; Emperor, sire of Juniatta; he by Denton. *Fanny* is now in calf by Prince, Mr. Taylor's full bred.

*Hector*, a full bred bull, half brother to *Fanny*, a strawberry roan out of Enchantress; calved 8th Feb. 1841; sire, imported Llewellyn, from Mr. Whitaker's stock—Dam and sire both herd-book animals.

*Snow Drop*, a full bred white heifer, calved 12th April, 1841; dam, Emily; sire, Mr. T's superior bull Prince.

*Mary Ann*, a full bred white heifer, was calved 30th March last; dam, Emily; sire, Prince.

And several full bred young bulls, 2 to 3 months old, most beautiful formed animals.

*Pink*, red and white heifer, 15-16 Durham & 1-16 Devon, calved 13th April, 1841; dam, Louisa; sire, Prince. Louisa is out of Flora, the celebrated butter cow raised by Mr. Barnitz, and has yielded 20 lbs. of butter in one week. She was 3-4 Durham and 1-4 Devon. Louisa cost 100 dollars at 6 weeks old.

*Sally*, white heifer with some red, 15-16 Durham, and 1-16 Devon, was calved 20th April, 1841; dam, Flora 2d; sire, bull Prince. Flora 2d is out of Flora the celebrated butter cow named above. Flora 2d cost \$270 when 15 months old.

*Ruby*, beautiful white and red heifer 15-16 Durham and 1-16 Devon, was calved on the 16th April, 1841; dam, Red Rose (a perfect beauty); sire, bull Prince.

*Spottey*, a white heifer with red spots, 3-4 Durham and 1-4 common, was calved 18th July, 1841; dam, Roup; sire, bull Prince. Roup has yielded when pastured was not good, 9½ lbs. of butter in a week; on good pasture she would yield more.

Mr. Taylor's stock having increased to an extent larger than he desires to keep, he will dispose of any of the thorough bred Durhams above described, and we would advise such of our friends who may desire to obtain fine animals at prices to suit the times, to embrace the present opportunity. We have just disposed of two of the last named heifers, to a gentleman of Talbot county, Md. and we would lay a wager, were we disposed to that kind of business, that double the price paid for them would not purchase them when once landed on the farm of their present owner.

THRASHING MACHINE—There is probably no machine more wanted among small wheat growers than a cheap thrashing machine, one that will enable a man who grows from one to 500 bushels of grain, to get it out in as many days. The knowledge of this fact, as gained from personal experience, induces us to copy the following communication from the Genesee Farmer. If the representation given be correct, we think the machine in question is just the thing wanted by the majority of grain growers:

Mr. H. Colman—At your request I now give you a description of Hibbard's Horse Power and Thrashing Machine.

The horse power consists of a light wheel, usually 4 feet in diameter, connected with a shaft 7½ feet long, or long enough to permit a horse to pass under it, having an iron gudgeon in each end. The shaft is set up, varying from perpendicular to 20 degrees, to accommodate the band running from the wheel to the thrasher, which may be set higher or lower than the wheel, as the case may require. The wheel is near the top end of the shaft. The gudgeon at the top end of the shaft, runs in a box at the junction of two braces made of light poles, and having their opposite ends, when the power is in operation, fastened with screws to the posts of the barn doors, or any other posts or timbers set up for the occasion. The lower gudgeon runs in a box in a small sill made fast to the ground. On the same shaft and 2½ feet from the lower end, is placed a pulley deeply grooved, 16 inches diameter in the bottom of the groove. Thirty-five yards from the foot of the shaft there is placed a pulley horizontally on an iron spindle placed in the ground, (a common iron bar usually answers the purpose,) braced at the top. The power is then put in operation by placing a band round these two pulleys drawn sufficiently tight to operate. For this purpose a rope 1½ inches in diameter is ordinarily used. Any number of horses may be attached to this band, to draw in a straight line the length of the band and turning short around the pulleys.

Attached to the thrasher is a speed wheel 18 or 20 inches in diameter, from which a belt is run on the cylin-



der pulley. A small grooved pulley connects with the speed wheel and receives the band from the main wheel at the top of the shaft.

The cylinder is turned from 1500 to 2000 times in a minute, and with force sufficient to thresh a bushel of wheat in less than three minutes with one horse. The cylinder of the threshers used is about 24 inches diameter, and about two feet long.

This machine costs from \$35 to \$40, and in operation and construction is very simple. There is no doubt but, with good attention, it will with one horse power weighing 1200 pounds, thresh 100 bushels of wheat in 10 hours.

I have attempted to give such a description of the horse power as that you may understand it. I have no doubt it is just the thing for the wheat growers of the west.

There is an account of the use of this machine in Hill's Monthly Visitor for June, 1841, and from my acquaintance with quite a number of the men who there certify, I have the fullest confidence in their statements.

Yours respectfully,

S. C. LYFORD.

Meredith, N. H., April, 1842.

**Poudrette**—We refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Minor, Agent of the Poudrette Co. of N. Y. Messrs. Robt. Smith; Fredk. A. Tallmadge, R. R. Ward and Chas. R. King, gentlemen of the highest standing in N. Y. thus speak of Mr. Minor and his undertaking:

"We cheerfully state that he [Mr. M.] is engaged in an enterprise of much importance to this city, and very useful to agriculture; that he has persevered against many obstacles until he has obtained, as we are informed, complete success; and we commend him and his undertaking to all who may be willing to be benefited by his exertion. Having full confidence in his integrity, and knowing him to possess much energy and perseverance, we consider that the enterprise in which he has embarked will be likely to succeed."

Mr. Minor gives the following directions for using the Poudrette:

I recommend the use of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre for corn, on ordinary land. When the ground has been plowed, and lays in furrows, I would spread by hand, at broadcast, about 14 or 15 bushels to the acre, and then harrow crosswise of the furrows, mixing it thoroughly, with the soil. I would then mark out the rows with an ox chain, drawn on the ground, and drop the corn, and put about half a gill in the hill, and cover it up with the corn. This would require near 8 bushels, making about 23 bushels per acre,—or 3-4ths of a gill may be put in the hill at planting, and an equal quantity spread on at broadcast, and well worked in at the first, or second hoeing—or, if not obtained in time for planting, the whole may be spread on, and thoroughly worked into the soil, at the hoeing. It is undoubtedly most effectual when applied at planting; but still, very important benefit will be obtained from its application when applied at the rate of 15 or 20 bushels to the acre at the first or even second hoeing.

For Wheat, to be followed by grass, I would spread on at the sowing from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, to be harrowed in with the seed. This will give it a vigorous growth in the fall, and enable it to stand the winter. I would also spread ten bushels more upon it in the spring, and pass a light harrow and roller over it. When used as a top dressing for wheat, or grass, without being harrowed in, it should always be just previous to a shower.

It is found to act very favorably on grass seed, especially on clover. I have reports from Dutchess and Westchester counties, which say that where poudrette was used on wheat in 1839 and 1840, the grass, especially the clover, is much better than where other manure was used in the same field, so much so indeed, that it is readily perceived on going into the field.

For Turnips, 25 or 30 bushels is a good dressing. If the seed is sowed at broadcast, the poudrette should be applied in the same way and harrowed in with the seed. For Buckwheat, 10 or 12 bushels; and for Oats, 15 to 25 bushels according to the condition of the land, may be used, always to be harrowed in with the seed. For Potatoes, a gill to the hill, to be put in with the seed, is sufficient on ordinary land; a larger quantity will be likely to make more vines than are useful.

For Cucumbers, Melons, and other garden vegetables, it may be used in small quantities at planting, and on

melons, cucumbers and squashes, it will be found a preventive to the striped bug and other insects, if sprinkled over them in small quantity after they are fairly up. I find the same prejudice and dislike, on first acquaintance with it, among insects, as among some men. On applying it to cucumbers and melons, I was amused to see the yellow bugs, and other like fastidious insects turn their backs upon me, as I have often been to see gentlemen of delicate nerves turn up their noses at the mention of "Poudrette"! This circumstance however, may not render this valuable fertilizer, of less value, any more than the opinion of gentlemen of "delicate nerves" rendered the enterprise one of doubtful propriety. I am satisfied from my own experience, that it will be found very valuable on all garden vegetables, not only in producing a rapid growth, but also as a guard against insects.

#### WINTER FARM MANAGEMENT.

**FRIEND BATEHAM**—Agreeably to your request and my promise, I herewith send you a few facts in relation to that subject of subjects, Agriculture. And I must here promise that in all my life I have written but three articles for publication, and that last year was the commencement of my farming operations. I was necessarily absent much of the season, consequently, as you will perceive, I am rather green in both departments of the above named business. I make no pretensions to agricultural knowledge, except what I have learned from my numerous agricultural works and a few months observation, and as the result of which allow me to state a few facts, and first in relation to the manner in which I have wintered my stock.

This consists of twenty-six head of cattle, principally full blooded and grade Durhams, and twelve horses, nearly all thorough bred. Four of the horses have been worked and kept at hay and grain all the time, and two others part of the winter, the remainder of the entire stock have been securely tied up during the night under good sheds, and regularly fed twice a day, in strong mangers, with as much corn-stalks, cut up at the roots as they could eat; on which, after being cut up in a cutting box about one inch long and properly wet, has been put corn and cob meal, nicely incorporated with it, at the rate of four quarts to each animal daily, or about two quarts of Indian meal.

Perhaps some one will say that that amount of meal with plenty of good hay, would have answered just as well, and saved all the time and trouble of cutting and preparing the food; but hold on friend, we'll make a "pin" there. Hay is worth here fourteen dollars per ton. Now according to the usual estimate in such cases, my stock would have consumed about fifty tons of hay, amounting to, at that price, seven hundred dollars. My corn stalks were cut from fourteen acres of corn ground, when the corn was newly glazed, all sound and in good condition. The expense of carting the stalks to my barn I consider more than paid, in the advantage and pleasure of tilling the crop the following year, when compared with the slovenly manner so often adopted in Ohio, in having a corn swamp in the field to clog the plough, confuse the team, and after the corn is ready to plough and hoe, at least two boys ought to follow the plough to act as resurrectionists, and to bind up the broken backs of the young corn.

But we will say corn stalks from 14 acres, at \$5 per acre,	70,00
Five months, or 150 days feeding 32 head, 4 quarts per day each, corn and cob meal 600 bushels; corn worth here 25 cents, corn and cob meal say 20 cents,	120,00
Extra expense between cutting stalks and foddering hay 20 shillings per month for 5 months or 150 days,	12,50
Making the expense of wintering my stock on stalks and meal,	\$202,50
Which, when taken from the estimate above of \$700, leaves the snug sum of	\$498,00

Again, during the fore part of March I had a job of work which I wanted done with dispatch, and no time seemed to be left for cutting stalks, and I told my foreman to give my stock their usual quantity of meal with as much good hay as they would eat. This lasted about a week or ten days, and at the end of the time I was astonished when told by the wife of my foreman that the milch cows had decreased over one half in their milk. We immediately returned to the usual feed and with it returned the usual quantity of milk.

Again—a very important consideration, to me at least, is that my stock are all fat; many of them good beef; and I don't believe that with all the good hay they could eat, even with the above quantity of meal per day, they would have been in as good condition. Several of my cows, which will calve in from four to six weeks, now give from six to eight quarts of milk daily. The beautiful patent cutting box which you sent me last fall, I consider one of the greatest improvements of the age; it has cut my corn stalks, butts and all, together with much other stuff, and has never cost me a shilling for repairs. A man can, in one hour, cut 40 bushels with it; but this season I design getting a portable horse power, which, when attached to it, can cut up a small 'baymow' of corn stalks in a short time. And now friend, have I settled that "pin"—\$500 saved in hay—fat cattle, plenty of milk, lots of butter to sell every week at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., while it is scarce, and any quantity of manure to return to that land which my neighbors told me I would ruin by taking off that cane brake, and fat teams to draw it. I had designed mentioning other subjects, but as this has been extended beyond its designed limits, I must postpone their consideration until some future time.

I remain very respectfully yours,

Jno. W. SMITH.

Knagg's Farm, Maumee City, 1842. (Gen. Far.)

**LIME**—A striking instance of the effect of lime in converting animal matter into manure is contained in the following extract from Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures:

"The carcass of a cow, killed by accident late in the spring was laid on the ground, and covered by about 25 bushels of broken shells mixed with 45 bushels of earth, chiefly silicious. After the rains had settled the heap, it was only six inches thick over the highest part of the carcass. The process of putrefaction was so slow, that several weeks passed before it was over; nor was it ever so violent as to throw off any effluvia that the calcareous earth did not intercept in its escape, so that no offensive smell was ever perceived. In October the whole heap was carried out and applied to one sixth of an acre of wheat; and the effect produced, far exceeded that of the calcareous manure alone, which was applied at the same time on the surrounding land."

The same valuable work contains a caution to the farmer, which may save him from dangerous error. "He is not to suppose that calcareous earth can enrich a soil by direct means. It destroys the worst foe of productiveness, acidity, and uses to the greatest advantage of the fertilizing powers of other manures; but of itself it gives no fertility to soils, nor furnishes the least food to growing plants." In other words, it is the strong box for the treasure, but not the treasure itself.

Lime also possesses the property of making sandy soils closer and firmer, and clayey soils lighter. It is a mean between two extremes.—David Thomas's Address.

**NOTHING LIKE SHEEP FOR THE SOIL**—HON. I. HILL, —I noticed in your last Visitor the following question is asked by one Bow—"Are sheep a benefit to the soil?" requesting an answer from some of your wool-growing correspondents.

By experience I can answer Mr. Bow in the affirmative. I now occupy one lot of about twenty acres to sheep grazing, which has been thus treated for the past fifty years; this lot by the process may now be said to be too rich, for there are actually many spots of from one to four or five yards square, where the grass has killed out by an excess of manure.

I don't think at this present time the lot is as profitable as it would be to clear the pine stumps from this clay pasture and mow it two or three consecutive years, as I have treated an adjoining pasture of a larger size. Many of our clay fields will not make sward after being ploughed a few years; it has been tried to give them a long rest, but unless stocked with sheep they produce but little herbage.

For four or five years I have stocked a loam side hill that is now in fine grasses for sheep. Where formerly nothing but cattle were permitted to graze them, and it was foul in the extreme. The principal herbage was white daisies and johnswort—now scarce a stalk of either can be found. We have an abundance of proof that sheep grazing is a safe and easy method of renovating foul lands.

Close feeding will not injure the older sorts of grazing



land, but beneficial result will be the consequence; on new lays it should be seldom attempted, as injury may be done to such land. Close feeding will make most kinds of any grasses fine and sweet, and productive; but effect depends altogether on its being constantly fed close, that is, all seed stems being prevented from rising. Close feeding a large pasture is not as good for the stock as a small one, because too many are constantly rambling from one end of the lot to the other together.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, for June, 1842.

WIND			TEMPERATURE			REMARKS.
Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	
1	N.	NE.	53	73	63	Clear.
2	S.	SE.	45	76	65	Clear.
3	S.	SE.	48	63	65	Clear.
4	SE.	SE.	64	73	73	Rain. Clear.
5	SE.	S.	73	80	75	Foggy Clear
6	W.	N.	67	75	65	Cloudy Clear.
7	NE.	NE.	49	65	55	Clear.
8	E.	E.	57	65	63	Cloudy. Rain.
9	SE.	S.	60	80	75	Cloudy. Clear Gust
10	W.	S.	65	75	65	Clear
11	N.	N.	54	68	66	Clear
12	S.	SE.	46	70	60	Clear
13	S.	W.	59	70	64	Cloudy. Clear. Shower. Clear.
14	NE.	SE.	64	75	64	Clear. Showery.
15	E.	NE.	65	74	75	Cloudy. Showery.
16	NE.	SE.	68	81	70	do do
17	SWbyW.	S.	70	75	74	Foggy Showery
18	S.	E.	65	75	70	Rain. Clear.
19	E.	S.	68	81	75	Foggy. Cloudy. Clear. 2 gusts
20	W.	SW.	70	79	70	Rain.
21	SW.	SW.	70	78	70	Clear
22	S.	SW.	60	78	76	Foggy Clear.
23	SW.	SW.	75	78	70	Cloudy. Showers.
24	N.	W.	68	75	70	Rain.
25	E.	S.	60	70	70	Foggy Cloudy
26	S.	W.	75	84	75	Cloudy Clear
27	N.	SW.	75	84	76	Clear.
28	SW.	S.	68	86	70	Clear.
29	SW.	S.	73	86	75	Clear.
30	S.	S.	73	86	79	Clear. heavy gust

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Hogs.**—The market has been scantily supplied with Live Hogs during the week, and prices are now a shade higher than at the commencement of the week. Sales were made on Monday at \$4.50 per 100 lbs., and since at \$4.75, which we quote as the price now.

**Flax Seed.**—There is but little coming in. We quote the wagon price at \$1.25 and the store price at \$1.50 per bushel.

**Timothy Seed.**—Limited sales are making from store at \$2.50 a \$3 per bushel, as in quality.

**Molasses.**—At auction on Tuesday, 20 hhds. Sugar House Molasses were sold at 23¢ cts.

**Plaster.**—A sale of a cargo at \$2.50 per ton.

**Sugars.**—At auction on Tuesday the cargo of the brig Francis Jane, from Porto Rico, consisting of 189 hhds. was sold at \$5.25 a \$6.05.

**Tobacco.**—There has been a tolerably fair business done in Tobacco during the week, but there is very little animation on the part of purchasers, owing to the discouraging accounts from Europe. Common and inferior Maryland has been much neglected.—Good and middling qualities find ready sale, but the receipts being light, transactions are of course not extensive. We quote inferior and common Maryland at \$2.50 a \$3.50; middling to good \$4 a \$6; good \$6, 50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$12. There is a moderate demand for Ohio, and sales are making at quotations.—The better qualities are most sought after, and sell freely. Sales of common qualities are also occasionally made within the range of quotations, which we continue, viz. common to middling \$3.50 a \$4.50; good \$5 a \$6; fine red and wrappery \$6.50 a \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10; and extra wrappery \$11 a \$13. The inspections of the week comprise 224 hhds. Maryland, and 618 hhds. Ohio—total 842 hhds.

**Cattle.**—The offerings of Beef cattle at the Scales this morning amounted to full 600 head, which is the largest number that has been in market on any day this season. Sales were made with difficulty and at prices ranging considerably lower than last week.—About 300 head were taken by the butchers at \$3 for inferior to \$4 per 100 lbs. for prime quality; 160 have been driven North. The balance remain in the market unsold.

**Flour.**—The market continues scantily supplied with Howard street Flour with a limited demand, and sales are confined to retailing parcels. We quote the nominal store price for good standard brands at \$6. One or two small lots of new Flour have reached the market, but we are not advised of any sales.—We are unable to quote a definite wagon price to day.

There is no stock of City Mills Flour. The millers are willing to furnish it at \$6 cash.

On Saturday and to-day about 1000 bbls. Susquehanna Flour were sold at \$6, cash. There is none now in market.

**Grain.**—A sale of a crop of new prime red Wheat, raised in Baltimore County, in good condition, was made to-day at \$1.28, and a lot of new red Wheat, from the Eastern Shore of Md. of very light weight at \$1. A sale of prime old Penna. red was made on Saturday and another lot to-day, at \$1.30. Sales to-day of Md. Corn at 55 cts. for white and 57 cts. for yellow. A lot of Pennsylvania yellow was also sold to-day at 57 cts. A parcel of new Oats, from Eastern Shore of Md. was sold to-day at 33 cts. On Saturday a sale of Pennsylvania was made at 36 cts.

**Provisions.**—The market continues quiet and prices are without change. Mess Pork is held at \$7.50; No. 1 at \$6.50 a \$6.75; Prime at \$5.50 a \$6; Baltimore Mess Beef at \$9.50; No. 1 at \$6 a \$6.50, and Prime at \$4.50 a \$5.50 as in quality. The demand for Bacon is not heavy and sales of Western assorted are making at 44¢ cts; Hams at 54¢ cts; Sides at 34¢ a 44¢ cts, and Shoulders at 34¢ a 44¢ cts, according to quality. We quote No. 1 Western Lard nominal at 73 cts for prime quality.—*American.*

**At Mobile,** on the 5th inst., the transactions in Cotton amounted to between 600 and 700 bales, whilst the receipts were but 209 bales—the stock on sale was almost exhausted, prices were without change—middling to fair 10¢ cts. middling 8¢ a 10¢ cts. inferior and ordinary 7¢ a 8¢ cts.

**At Savannah,** in the week ending on the 9th inst. the arrivals of Cotton were 1125 bales Upland and 36 bales Sea Island exported.—Sales of Upland amounted only to 27 bales at from 5¢ to 8¢ cts. Sea Island was sold for 16¢ a 17¢ cts. No sales of Rice—the new crop is said to look very promising.

**At Petersburg,** on the 11th inst. leaf Tobacco was \$3.25 to \$7.50, lugs \$2.25 a \$2.85. Small sales of new Wheat at 90¢ a 100¢ cts. Corn 65¢ cts. There was a tolerable supply of beef cattle at market, which sold at from \$4.50 to \$5, according to quality, lambs sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

**Philadelphia,** July 15.—Owing to light receipts of Flour and Wheat prices have rather advanced, but will no doubt recede again after harvest. Flour is worth \$5.62 a \$5.64 and Wheat \$1.30 a \$1.31 per bushel. Beef Cattle—461 head offered for sale this week, sales from 44¢ a 54¢, a few extra sold at 6¢. 49 head leftover.

**At New Orleans,** on the 9th inst. transactions in Cotton were very limited, the stock on hand having been much reduced. Sales for the entire week amounted only to about 4000 bales, at prices within the following quotations.—Liverpool classification.—Inferior 44¢ a 53¢, Ordinary 63¢ a 71¢, Middling 74¢ a 81¢, Middling fair 84¢ a 88¢, Fair to fully fair 94¢ a 100¢, Good fair 114¢ a 131¢, Good and fine 12¢, N. Ala. and Tenn. 3a9, Selected Crops 54¢ a 58¢. About 350 hhds. Sugar changed hands at prices ranging from 24¢ to 54¢ cts.

**At Alexandria** on Saturday the market price of Flour was \$5.75 with small receipts. There was no Grain of any description offering. Corn was wanted.

**New York,** on Saturday.—Cotton remains quiet. There is demand enough for flour to take off the light receipts, Genesee sells at \$6, and good brands at \$6.06. Rye flour is scarce and wanted at rather higher prices. No sales of grain, prices steady. Oats rather dull.

## MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN &amp; MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25  
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40  
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75  
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150  
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12  
Cylinder Straw and Out cutters, 2 knives, 20 a 35  
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4  
horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28

## TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage  
fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

## BERKSHIRE SOWS, &amp;c.

For sale, several fine young SOWS, of thorough bred Berkshire breed, from stock equal to any in the United States. They are about 7 months old, and have just been put to a very fine boar of same breed; they will be sold a great bargain, (\$12 each) if immediately taken.

Also, a Rakewell Ram and Ewe, full bred, price \$10 for the first and \$15 for the latter—one year old this spring.

Also an imported China Sow, now in pig by a common boar; price \$0; she is a handsome animal of the breed.

Two Devon Heifers, 2 years old this spring, price \$50 each; two do. and a Bull 1 year old, each \$40, and a Bull 3 years old, \$50; and other animals of the same breed. je 22 S. SANDS.

## MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the pub. He generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.  
de 15 if

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power, having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine; the price is now \$40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build Stationary Horse Powers of the very best and simplest construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels. One of the grand features of this horse power is, there is one-third less of its own power expended in driving its own machinery, consequently there is one-third more power left for the driving of any other kind of machinery.

He is also prepared to make or repair all kinds of Agricultural or other machinery at the shortest notice.

Having got the blacksmith shop in complete order, he is prepared to do horse-shoeing in the neatest and strongest manner; likewise Smith-work in general, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

je 22 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

## THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

do 7 6u. WM. M. DOWNING.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of this spring's litters, from stock selected from the piggeries of Mr. Losing and Mr. Bement, of Albany, which he will dispose of at reduced prices to suit the times, say \$15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above. je 15

## PROUTY &amp; MEARS' \$100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of \$100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

## DURHAMS.

A gentleman who is overstocked, and without pasturage, will sell on terms that cannot fail to please, several very superior yearling Heifers, and a this spring's Bull calf; they are out of celebrated milking stock, and from imported animals. S. SANDS. may 25





### BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction,—answering for “general purposes.” The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a “Double Mould-Board Plough,” turning

a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cents. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only.

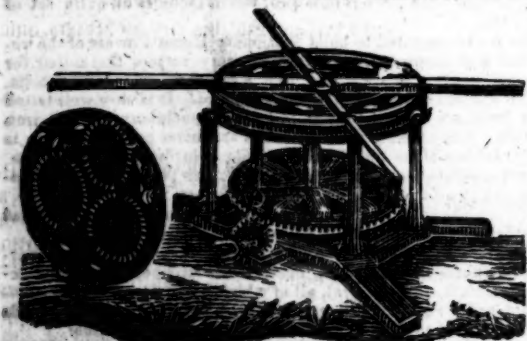
DENMEADS & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. Baltimore July 20 1842.

### CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

I hereby inform my friends and the public that my stock of Fruit Trees for next Fall's sales is very promising to be much larger than usual, especially the heretofore scarce kinds—such as Plum—Cherry—Aprioot—Nectarine—Pear and Quince.

As also a very general assortment of well established large sized Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, many sorts extra large suitable to plant in streets—Grape Plants—Gooseberry and other shrub Fruit Plants—Hoovey and Keene's seedling and other good Strawberry Plants divested of improper male plants—Roses and other ornamental Shrubs and Vines and Creepers—Greenhouse Plants all at reduced prices. See printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber gratis.

Nurserymen will be supplied by the hundred at the usual liberal discount. ROBT. SINCLAIR. 4t



### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hunsay manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

**THRASHING MACHINERY—Prices Reduced.** R. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO. have determined to reduce the prices of their Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, &c. at the following rates, viz.

Machine No. 1, suitable for two light horses or four ponies, with Extras complete, \$125

Which includes Horse Power, Thrasher, Separator and Band. Machine No. 2, suitable for four large horses or 8 ponies, with Extras complete as above, \$150

The above prices is a reduction of about 30 per cent. below last year's rates. These machines are now fully introduced and tested and so well known that it is unnecessary to furnish certificates or any thing in their praise—other than they are expressly guaranteed to thrash rapidly and perfectly clean, simply constructed and made of the most durable materials and best workmanship.

Also—Wheat Fans—Ploughs—and a general assortment of Agricultural Machinery, Tools and Seeds. AP jy 13

### POUDRETTE AS A TOP DRESSING FOR CORN, GRASS, &c.

Price Reduced \$5 for three Barrels.

Poudrette prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the “Peat” Meadows of “Lodi” on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare Poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in the business. The poudrette prepared by them has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. When applied at putting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to corn and potatoes with great benefit at the first and even at the second hoeing. Many fields of corn which promise but small returns, in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, by the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the hoeing. Turnips, Rutabaga and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrette produced well—see W. W. Mills' report,—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances—see Report of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13, 14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply it this season, for these purposes; and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and buckwheat, and on wheat in the fall, in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally, or by mail, post paid, to

D. K. MINOR, Agent, 118 Nassau st., N. Y.

Shares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above. Present price \$110. They will advance.

N. B. I perceive that the “Lodi company” got up by Anthony Doy and Peter Barthelemy, assert in their advertisement, that they make Poudrette “more than fifty per cent better than any like article manufactured here,” and give the result of several chemical analysis in proof of the assertion. It is possible that Monroe Edwards might have escaped conviction upon the testimony given in his favor, had there been no testimony collected and arranged by the Prosecution. Almost any cunning lawyer can make out a case to suit himself, when there is no one to watch him, and there is no doubt but that a person so disposed, could furnish a chemist with a preparation which would give very different results from an article not designated, for analysis. An analysis for the other party might produce very different results, but the “analysis” of a good practical farmer who has used it several years, is after all, the most satisfactory to farmers in general; and therefore I would refer those, who desire to learn its relative value as a manure, to either of the gentlemen whose names are annexed who have used from 200 to 3000 bushels each, prepared by this company. They will cheerfully give the desired information if applied to personally; or by letter post paid. I refer to, and desire enquiry to be made of Dr. Josiah Bowers, W. W. Mills, W. F. Blydenburgh of Smithtown, L. I. C. J. Smith, and J. L. Ireland, Fireplace, Nathaniel Conkling, Patchogue; John Wood, Brewster; H. Wood and Johnam Weeks, Huntington; Valentine Hicks, Thomas Willis and John Titus, Jerico, L. I.; James Hay and H. Le Roy, Newbold, Westchester, N. Y. Israel Crane and Dodd and Craine, West Bloomfield, N. J. Robert White, Jr. and Edmond T. Williams, Shrewbury, N. J.; J. K. Townsend, New Haven, T. G. Mather, Middletown, Conn.; W. C. Chapin, Providence, R. I.

If “urate” is made from the most valuable part of the material, of course the poudrette must be less valuable than when made from the whole mass combined.

The “Lodi” Company purchase and transport the “night soil,” 8 or 10 miles to their works, where they say, they have an abundance of “a peculiar kind of Peat of the very best quality for the purposes of the company.” The New York Poudrette Company is paid for removing the night soil and has to purchase and transport several miles, the materials used in preparation; and I leave others to judge who is most likely to adulterate and make a poor article, those who purchase four parts in five, or those who purchase one part in five, and are paid for taking the four parts. Orders promptly executed—Present price \$5 for three barrels, \$10, for six, and \$2, for one barrel delivered.

D. K. MINOR, Agent, 118 Nassau street.

jy 18 6w

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bal-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 1f

### HARVEST TOOLS.

IN STORE—Waldron & Griffin Grass SCYTHES, and superior Scythes, 2 & 3 pronged tines Hay Forks; Boye do; superior Pennsylvania made wooden Hay Forks; New England made Hay Rakes, treble bowed; superior made grain Cradles, with Waldron blades, the fingers adjusted by screws, several superior Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, the latter of various make, prices from \$35 to \$100 independent of the power; a few Wheat Fans (small size), also one very large size horizontal wheat Fan, a prime article; Corn Shellers, made with upright and stopping stands, both made in the very best manner; 120 Corn Cultivators, the hoes are of wrought iron and well steered; also, Tobacco Cultivators; a great variety of Cultivating Ploughs with wrought and cast shares—Likewise an extensive assortment of plough Castings at wholesale and retail. The stock of cylindrical Straw Cutters on hand is large, embracing all sizes of both iron and wood frames. The usual stock of other implements is large and too numerous to mention. All repairs done at short notice. J. S. EASTMAN, 36 West Pratt st. may 18

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few pair of uncommonly fine BERKSHIRE PIGS, just two months old, the offspring of the best selected stock from the celebrated piggery of Mr. C. N. Beiment, near Albany, N. Y. for sale at \$15 per pair. Judges who have seen them, pronounce them to be as fine as they ever saw.

D. S. CARR. Also, some choice pure blooded Durham Cattle; a remarkably fine full blooded Ayrshire Cow; a half Durham and Ayrshire Bull calf, 9 months old, and a beautiful half Durham and Devonshire two years old Bull. These cattle, it is believed, are not surpassed by any in the State, and will be sold on reasonable terms. D. S. C. jc 15 7t

### BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring lit ters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$16 per pair. All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address, T. T. & E. GORSUCH, Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

### LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m

E. J. COOPER.